

**From Our Own Correspondent.**

## ITALY.

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NAPLES, Friday, July 4, 1856.

Another monk of the same order was less firm, and gave way under the threats of Campanini; but he retracted at the Audience, and denounced the compulsion used in regard to him. He spoke with deep emotion, which spread through the courtroom. But the prosecuting authorities say that these men are idiots (mentecantos). Why, then, did they strain every nerve, even unto inquisitorial cruelty, to obtain their testimony against the accused?

Even here do the atrocities of Neapolitan justice put stop to the woman, Antonietta Pace—just the accused, who has been living in a convent, and who is engaged to be married to d'Amelio Ventre, who has been for years an inmate of the Bagnio for political offences—is called by the Attorney-General the concubine of Ventre; thus, in the most odious manner, adding a stinging insult to the many injuries and sufferings inflicted upon this poor woman. Each day shows more clearly the innocence of the accused; nevertheless

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, July 2, 1856.

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We talked about the Baltic trade during the late blockade. "Yes," our Captain said, "they did blockade the Russian coast to a certain degree, but they could never prevent the Swedish coasters from crossing the Gulf of Bothnia. Nay, they even left the Baltic so early in Autumn that we could still carry on a capital trade. A friend of mine, owner and commander of a bark, heard at Stettin that the last British cruiser had passed the Sound; so, in December, he sailed through the ice to Revel with a cargo of salt, which he sold for ten thousand roubles, took in a cargo of flax at the freight of eight pounds sterling per ton, the freight from Liverpool to Calcutta is only 35s per ton, and from Calcutta to Liverpool 50s to 80s; and sailed direct from the enemy's port to Dundee, in Scotland, where he was asked no questions whatever. He was back to Stettin before the end of February." Our Captain gave us the name of the ship, and of her enterprising commander. And this

its central administration, its courts of law, its university, its garrison—neither more nor less than the chief town of a French department. It will be difficult to find a second example of a town expending such a considerable

a second example of a town expending such a considerable portion of the resources of a country in the main-

regiments of heavy Dragoon Guards are stationed, we still found many men of the true British size. The English notoriously indulge in the curious superstition that good cavalry is made up of big men and little horses and accordingly take for their light dragoons and hussars men who in other countries would be considered too heavy even for cuirassiers. On one of the Irish railways we met a sergeant-major of a light (Lancashire) regiment, standing at least six feet four, and riding, with accoutrements and valise, twenty-two stone, the very least. A pretty lance, indeed, to gallop about in a skirmishing action, to fight, say, the agile Hungarian hussar or the dextrous Belodouk! Yet the so-called heavy dragoons of Dublin are still bigger and clumsier. They look formidable enough while walking, but, when mounted, their horses appear to be ponies under them. No wonder the British cavalry breaks down after a month's campaigning, or after a week's outpost and reconnoitering duty. And

**NEW-MEXICO.**

From Our Own Correspondents.

But the best invitation to settlement is in the pastoral advantages possessed by New Mexico. In general a climate better adapted for sheep raising than the lower portions of the Territory, the abundance of heavy herds of cattle, and the means of subsistence offered by the Territory, the objection does not hold in reference to sheep raising. I suppose no country on the face of the earth possesses the same pastoral advantages. In the more elevated portions of the Territory south of the latitude of Santa Fe, there is an abundance of *grama* grass all the year round, while a variety of shrubs and weeds afford additional means of subsistence. It is impossible for a traveler to see the *lomas* alone which border the valley of the Rio del Norte south of Socorro, without being at once impressed with the speculative advantages offered for grazing purposes. If, therefore, there are any of your readers who wish to embark in the healthful and profitable occupation of sheep farming, let them not forget what I have said as to the climate and grass-covered hills of

SAUND. FR. Thursday, June 12, 1856.

three months against any Indian tribe, would save thousands and thousands of dollars to the Treasury (the costs of the campaign), and better protect the property of citizens than twenty cam-

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KANSAS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

reader may guess what "Black Mail" means. Black Mail Line" is, I confess, not quite so far, and "Black Mail Line from Independence to Lawrence, via Leavenworth City," is as incomprehensible as "Free Niggerism" being "backed up to exclusive patronage" thereabouts. I apprehend that "Regulators," big with a magnificent idea in the effort "as one man in their might to rise," have not been very happy in its expression. Here is one peculiarly refreshing point. It is spiritual, too, and it well carried out would be a good thing. I mean, to "let the beam be removed from among us, ere we attempt to remove the mote from KANSAS." The idea is indeed excellent, although I scarcely looked for it from such a source.

We also learn that the crisis has been forced upon them at Independence. I thought the crisis

### KANSAS CLOSED AGAINST FREE-STATE IMMIGRANTS

Correspondence of The Alton (Illinois) Courier.  
 Lawrence E. T. Thompson, July 10, 1900

LAWRENCE, K. T., Thursday, July 10, 1856.  
Missouri has shut the doors of Kansas against the

citizens of Illinois, as, indeed, against all settlers from Free States. The pretense to search for arms is made

between piracy and highway robbery, and the Free-lance emigrants, under the beautilic working of "Squatter Sovereignty," are shut out from the public heritage. The right to bear arms is a great constitutional right.

the right to bear arms is a great constitutional right; in Kansas it is also a great necessity. These thieves and murderers who pour over in armed bands to molest us, say we must be disarmed and that Free-State settlers must not enter the territory.

The following is the statement of one of the members of a party recently stopped while coming to Kansas:

The undersigned started in company with eight

families from McLean County, Ill., for Kansas, on the 2d of last May. They proceeded on their journey

While traveling on the State road there, on Tuesday, the 24th of June, this company was met by a large band of armed men, at least 150, who had guns and bayonets—United States arms. These men stopped the emigrants, and asked them where they were from and whither going. I said they were from

tinios and we going to Kansas. On this the captain of the company said: "I suppose you've been told that we don't allow any niggers to go through into the Territory" to which witness answered that he had not. "They" replied several voices, "We do not want you niggers here. We would have to search you for weapons and arms." Witness from Iowa was subjected, when the two men had him by the collar, to one man drew a revolver and told him he "had better shut up." They then searched the wagons, rummaging every box and every corner, and threats and insults. After searching all the wagons once, they returned and searched them all a second time. Several articles disappeared in this process. Witness and company took \$150 in gold from him to be wife of Dr. Dwyer. Witness was told to return and covered it with salt, and they did not find a gun. He proved to be searching for arms. They found a gun for most of the men who were with the emigrant train, these were mostly Western rifles and shot guns, but the guns they had when they lived in Illinois. All the men were told to turn out their guns and they said that they could not. They then to the emigrants

not go into Kansas. Several men in the company were attacked and, and who appeared to be more desert, wished the emigrants to get back their gear, as they were to be sent home to Illinois. Several speeches were made on it, when a vote was taken, and the large majority voted that they should have the guns. The company then returned to the river, and were opposed to this, and the others yielded, when they determined the matter. Receipts were given for the guns as follows:

"Received of \_\_\_\_\_ one long Western rifle, has been used, (the number described) by the sign of the U. S. army, Kin. P. Co. \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the war."

These receipts were signed by two of the men, whom the others said were good, responsible men. During all this time no count was taken, and during all this time there were arms, such as United States muskets and bayonets: all were well armed. Nearly five hundred got to the point of stoppage before three hours. Emigrants were told that they could be guarded back till they got out of the State. Some of the emigrants asked those men if they could not go back to the river, and the others said that the authorities were settled so that the guns and the